

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Copies, and 2 columns: Total. Rows include Daily, Sunday, and Total for various periods.

Net sales, 25,313. Daily average, 25,313. Sunday, 25,313.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of March, 1895.

The Fifty-third congress asks to be judged, not by what it did, but what it refrained from doing.

Is it possible that congress was in full blast less than a week ago? How quickly are the departed forgotten!

A great many statesmen out of a job are looking for an advertisement which reads: Wanted, male help. Ex-Congressmen preferred.

Now let the Gould family have time to recuperate from the shock of dismemberment and give some other worthy millionaire's daughter a chance to attract public attention.

The next Iowa desperado who wants to commit a daylight bank robbery ought to have at least sense enough to tackle a bank that is supposed to contain money. A bank robbery that can not possibly yield anything but glory is a poor undertaking.

Perhaps if the government printing office were turned over to the Methodist Book Concern it might be made to yield a revenue that would support all the American missions in foreign lands and leave a small surplus to be applied to the conversion of the heathen at home.

When Buffalo Bill completes his arrangements for the accommodation of sportsmen in search of good hunting in the neighborhood of the Big Horn mountains he ought to invite President Cleveland to tackle something bigger than ducks the next time he wants to take exercise with his gun.

It is predicted that if the bill to pay bounties on wolf scalps becomes a law the next legislature will be impudently to pay \$100,000 in bounty claims. It may not be known, but it is a fact, that one coyote will furnish half a dozen scalps, and the wolves in Wyoming and the Dakotas are not rounded up and branded.

The committee of bondholders for the reorganization of the Union Pacific, which devoted most of its time to the unsuccessful attempt at lobbying the Kelly funding bill through congress, has disbanded for the season. If the bill is brought up again before congress the committee will suddenly experience a revival.

Douglas county is represented in the claims for wild animal bounties by a bill for the munificent sum of \$3, while Custer county expects to get \$1,664. Some of our enterprising citizens ought to organize a wild animal exterminating company, and by invading the other parts of the state cover all the bounties into their own pockets.

Lady Henry Somerset, speaking of her crusade against living pictures, says: "If woman does not regulate the amusements of her children then she does not do her duty to her country." Yes, but how comes it that just those women who try to do the most regulating are the women who have no children to regulate?

We presume Senator Hoar of Massachusetts feels much better now that the credentials of Senator Carter of Montana, with which he found so much fault a few weeks ago, have been withdrawn and new credentials substituted. Senator Hoar is a great stickler for form, and his feelings were particularly injured by the undignified way in which the governor of Montana notified the senate of the election of a new member from that state.

Utah is now the scene of a novel political combination that compares well with the offer of the South Dakota woman suffragists last week to unite their cause with that of the advocates of more lax divorce legislation. This time the woman suffragists are again in evidence, but it is the anti-prohibitionists with whom they are proposing to join forces. Of course, the woman suffragists everywhere have been all without exception ardent prohibitionists, and one of the beneficial results promised by them is the enactment of prohibitory laws so soon as the women get in the saddle. But in Utah they seem willing to put aside their hatred of the rumseller and to welcome his aid in framing a constitution that confers the franchise with discrimination as to sex. This combination ought to open the eyes of those who have been led to look upon the woman suffrage movement as one conducted upon the basis of principle only.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The question of abolishing capital punishment in Nebraska has again been brought to public attention, this time by means of an irrelevant amendment proposed to a bill providing that executions shall take place in the penitentiary.

There are a great many well meaning people in the world who believe, conscientiously, it is not to be doubted, that society has no moral right to prescribe the death penalty for those who commit capital crime. The arguments of these people take a somewhat narrow range, their chief contention being that the principle underlying capital punishment, "a life for a life," is essentially wrong, whether practiced by the individual or the aggregation of individuals which we call society, and that the only thing which the community can rightfully do in dealing with the murderer is to shut him up in a penitentiary for life.

It ought to be a sufficient answer to those who object to capital punishment that the entire civilized world is in accord as to the righteousness and the necessity of the death penalty for murder. The greatest statesmen and jurists and teachers of religion in the enlightened nations of the earth are agreed, and always have been, that the man who murderously takes the life of a fellow being forfeits his own life and that it is the right and duty of society to visit upon him the penalty of death.

The criminal annals of Nebraska show that there have been few executions in proportion to the number of murders committed. The law is generous to the murderer. It gives him every opportunity of defense, the benefit of every doubt and the advantage of every circumstance that can be shown in his favor. The rule is that juries are disposed to be merciful. The convicted murderer can appeal to executive clemency. If, with all these favoring conditions, a man charged with murder cannot make a defense that will save his neck, who will say that he does not deserve to die at the hands of the lawful authorities? Nebraska cannot afford to abolish capital punishment at present.

The time may come when she can experiment with life imprisonment, but it is remote. We shall make no mistake by adhering to the principle which has the approval of all enlightened nations and of the wisest men in all ages.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

The legislature of New York has under consideration a measure which contemplates no less a project than that of connecting the great lakes of the northwest with the Atlantic ocean by water. A bill for this purpose, introduced a few days ago, is said to be the same measure for the construction of a mammoth ship canal that appeared in congress with Senator Allison of Iowa and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania as its sponsors in the respective houses. The project is to be carried out by private capital and the company which the bill is intended to bring into existence allows the issue of capital stock to the amount of \$150,000,000. The project is a very comprehensive one, embracing the construction of several canals through which the waters of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and Lake Champlain would be connected with the Hudson river, constituting a ship canal that would greatly facilitate water transportation between the lakes and the seaboard. The bill provides that 10 per cent of the capital stock is to be paid in within five years after the passage of the act and the canal must be completed within ten years, else the charter shall lapse.

Engineers who have studied the proposed route say there is no question as to the practicability of the project, while those who have carefully considered the financial possibilities say there is no doubt as to the success of the canal if constructed. The incorporators of the company are men of capital and enterprise in the east and northwest and there can be no reasonable doubt of their earnest intention to carry the undertaking to completion. The colossal project appeals to the interest of the producers of the entire western section of the country, who would be greatly benefited by its consummation. Such a waterway between the lakes and the sea as is proposed would not only have most important results in facilitating the movement of western products, but what is of equal importance, it would insure transportation rates that would be of incalculable advantage to the producers of the west. Even if the development of this section of the country had reached the point where the projected canal would be of immense value, but when it is considered that the productive capabilities of the vast region west of the Mississippi are still very far from being fully utilized and that it is possible its productivity will be nearly or quite doubled within the next quarter of a century, the importance of the facilities which a ship canal connecting the

lakies with the sea would give can easily be understood.

There is another consideration in favor of this project which is by no means an unimportant one, and that is that it would render us independent of the Canadian waterways. In the past Canada has shown an unfriendly and unneighborly spirit in the matter of allowing the vessels of this country the use of her canals and reservoirs to a retaliatory policy was necessary to bring her to terms. It is possible for a repetition of this to take place at any time under existing conditions, to the serious annoyance and loss of our vessel interest that must use the canals of Canada. The military importance of a ship canal from the lakes to the sea through our own territory is another point for consideration. In the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain the latter would be able to send gunboats through the Canadian canals, from which we would be excluded, and might in this way play havoc with our lake ports and shipping before we could prepare for a successful defense.

The building of such a waterway as is contemplated by the bill before the New York legislature is an enterprise of great magnitude. The raising of the money necessary to the carrying out of the project would be no easy task. But there can be no question as to its importance.

POWER FROM NIAGARA.

If the assurance given by the famous electrician, Nicola Tesla, that the problem of carrying electricity long distances without material loss has been solved, results of the greatest value and importance are to be expected from the utilization of the power of the waters of Niagara. Tesla has not disclosed the nature of his device or method further than to say that it involves the use of "electrical waves" and the disuse of ordinary alternating currents, which will be understood by practical electricians. The economical transmission of power to a distance of twenty miles has been abundantly demonstrated in this country and in Europe, but the Niagara Falls Power company, utilizing Mr. Tesla's inventions, proposes to outdo all previous achievements in this field by delivering power currents at fairly competitive prices as far as New York City in the east and as far as Cleveland and other large Ohio towns in the west. Electricity generated at Niagara Falls will be used, Tesla affirms, on the Erie canal and to propel vessels from Albany to New York. The officials of the company are said to have absolute faith in the practicability of the device of the great electrician and believe it will accomplish all that the inventor claims for it. The success of Tesla's other inventions for the distribution of electricity certainly gives warrant for this confidence.

If expectations are realized it would not be easy to overestimate the value of the results. It has been estimated that the entire power used in the state of New York to run machinery is about 450,000-horse power and a power equal to this will be generated by the turbine water wheels of the Niagara Falls Power company when its plant is completed. The Hydraulic company and a Canadian company will utilize the Niagara Falls, it is believed, to an equal extent. This power, transmitted hundreds of miles in every direction, would affect the industry and modes of life of many millions of people. It is not easy to conceive, indeed, the proportions of the revolutionary effect of the successful operation of the method of power distribution which Tesla claims to have invented. A few have been suggested. Electricity would largely displace gas, for which New York City alone pays \$20,000,000 a year, and coal, for which that city pays out annually \$30,000,000. Not only would steam be displaced in the cities of New York state, but the railroads that now employ steam locomotives would turn, it is asserted, to the cheaper electric motor. Thousands of square miles about Niagara Falls as a center would, in the new era of cheap transmission of electricity, be lighted, warmed and supplied with motive power from that point. A vast amount of capital and labor now employed in the creation of power would, if the Tesla device shall prove successful, have to seek other channels of employment. In short, the results would be simply revolutionary, and not alone in the territory accessible to the power generated by the waters of Niagara, but over a very much larger region. Indeed, the effect of the change would be felt in every portion of the country. The results of a practical test on an extensive scale of Tesla's device will be of world-wide interest.

THE BRITISH POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain has just been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the acquisition of her postal telegraph system. The occasion has been seized for numerous reviews of the progress of the postal telegraph in that country during the past quarter-century, many of the facts brought out being of particular interest to the American public, before which the question of government telegraphs is bound to come to a head sooner or later. The various telegraph systems of Great Britain passed formally from the hands of the private corporations that had built them into the government control on January 28, 1870. For this property the government paid what was then and what has always been regarded as a very exorbitant price, \$11,600,000 or \$35,000,000. The lines have been maintained and extended and the plant and forces increased steadily from the day the government took possession. In 1870 there were in Great Britain 2,032 offices from which messages could be sent, whereas there are now 9,337 such offices, and there is hardly a spot in the kingdom in which one is without means of speedy communication with any part of the world, even the smallest village postoffice being connected by wire with the numerous trade centers. In London alone the number of telegraph offices has risen from 130 in 1870 to over 600 in 1895. At the same time the mileage of land lines has grown from 14,776 to 32,881, and the miles of wire which circle the kingdom from 50,430 to 206,204, with 136 miles of submarine cable as compared with 20, having a mileage of 2,405, against 177. The change in business and prices in the twenty-five years of the postal telegraph is no less striking. In the year 1869 the total number of telegrams dispatched within the territorial limits of the United Kingdom was 6,830,812. But in the year just brought to an end the total had risen to the enormous figure of nearly 71,500,000. Previous to 1870, under the regime of private telegraph companies, the prices charged for an inland message ranged from 25 cents to \$1.25, the average being 54 cents for each. Now the average is 15 cents. As a natural result of this constant reduction in charges the number of messages transmitted has steadily mounted up. In 1870 in the London offices barely 300 messages passed through in a single day of twenty-four hours. One day last year the official record showed that 30,000 messages had been received and dispatched during the same period, the general average being 20,000. As regards press dispatches the government management is not behindhand in liberal treatment. They can be sent as special messages between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. at a rate of 25 cents for seventy-five words, and between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. at a rate of 25 cents for 100 words, with very great reductions when duplicated to two or more newspapers.

Owing to the policy of the government in extending the system, improving and augmenting the service and reducing the charges to the lowest possible point, the surplus revenue from the postal telegraph has not compared with that derived from the other branch of the postal service. The revenues have been absorbed in the expenses of maintenance and of new equipment, so that the interest charge on the \$11,000,000 of original investment has been met almost exclusively from other sources. It is, however, the contention of the British postmaster general that the letter and telegraph service must be looked upon as a whole, and it being impossible to determine the exact cost of

IS THERE NOTHING IN IT?

"I should not advise any young man to enter public life. There is nothing in it." These are the words with which the veteran congressman, the father of the house, Judge Holman of Indiana, is said to have addressed a group of fellow members on the morning of the day that marked the close of his long congressional career. Judge Holman insisted that his experience, extending over thirty-five years, led to this unpromising conclusion, at least from the financial standpoint. Having lived frugally from the time he came to the Thirty-sixth congress, he had yet been unable to save a penny out of his salary, and he left congress poorer than when he entered. Judge Holman's complaint of unrequited public service is not unique. It is an old, old story, repeated every time a faithful public servant finds himself thrown back upon his own resources. In many cases such as this there is something of the pathetic in the narrative, but the new quickly suppliants the old, and there is never any lack of fresh material. But it is true that there is nothing in public life to attract men of character and ability? Is it sound advice that seeks to dissuade young men from devoting themselves to public affairs? From the financial standpoint of dollars and cents, perhaps yes. Honest and incorruptible public officials cannot expect to get rich from the salaries attaching to their offices. Many men in public life have become wealthy by outside specu-

lations or investments, but those who have done so honestly would probably have amassed a fortune or a greater fortune had they stuck to the field of private enterprise. On the point of the money in it, we are constrained to accept the testimony of men like Judge Holman, who can speak from personal experience. At the same time it would be rash to assert that the proportion of public men whose careers end in financial failure is any greater than that of private individuals who do not make a success of their vocations.

This brings us abruptly to the question whether the pecuniary reward is to be regarded as the true object of public service. We have a great many public officers to which no salaries attach whatever and where the honor of the position and the responsibility it carries are all that is accorded the incumbent who performs its duties. In some countries, Great Britain, for example, members of the national legislature are themselves included in this category, and it is not noticeable that the character of the legislators are on that account inferior. The objections to the English system of unpaid members of Parliament are that it entails a hardship upon the members of moderate means and makes a seat in Parliament a luxury to be indulged in only by the wealthy. In practice this has not been a very serious drawback. In this country the salaries of members of congress have been fixed at a figure to reimburse the necessary expenses of living at the capital, without making them large enough to be sought after as mere money prizes. Of course, there are differences between congressmen. Yet if we take as a type one who has a fair measure of ability, combined with a reputation for strict integrity, we find that he occupies a social position and exerts an influence among his constituents that are in themselves worth having. Finally, the experience gained in public office is by no means the least valuable of the advantages it offers.

The young man entering public life should be taught to look more at these immaterial gains than at the pecuniary emoluments that are to accrue. While we hear frequent complaints of the ingratitude of republics, it is seldom that a public man who has made any reputation really wishes that he had kept shy of the political path. We are inclined even to doubt whether Judge Holman himself would, if he had his career to make over again, arrive at any different choice than he did. His example should prove stronger with young men hesitating about entering public life than his advice.

OF THE AMERICAN BRAND.

Let us hear less of noblemen and more of noble men.

Thanks as a Prize.

The American who will go to Europe and bring home a bride worth \$20,000 in gold, will have the thanks of the nation. The balance of trade is sadly against us in this line.

The Shackles of Extravagance.

Extravagance is the curse of this country. The greatest, grandest, richest country on earth is made to hold squalor and misery by this besetting sin. Society is ruled by it. Business is prostrated by it. Government is burdened with it. It is found on every side, in every walk of life, in city, town, village and country. It takes the form of vulgar display. It indulges luxuries for those who cannot afford them.

The Divorce Paradise.

Oklahoma makes the most liberal bid yet for the divorce population of the country. Residence of only ninety days is required, and it need be little more than constructive. Suit may be begun by advertisement in any newspaper in the territory. Proceedings are in the probate courts of the various counties. Secrecy guaranteed if desired. Any legal cause is sufficient. The judgment of divorce takes effect in ten days, and there is no appeal. The climate of Oklahoma is good, but the hotels are bad, which appears to be about the only flaw in a divorce paradise.

Business, No Politics.

"Local government is business, not politics," is a maxim in which very many men have come to believe. Only the selfishness of party names prevents a more general acceptance of the truth that the affairs of a municipality have no necessary connection with the affairs of the nation and state, and that it is the duty of the citizen to divide the citizen-body in local elections on the lines of the two great parties. A republican candidate for mayor is apt to be supported by most believers in protection money, while a democrat or home-rule nominee for county clerk will receive the suffrages of nearly all the followers of Andrew Jackson in the district. This is because men mistake the shadow for the substance, the name for the principle, the empty kernel for the living truth. It is making party organization the end, rather than the means. It is politics for the sake of politics.

Supervision of Building Associations.

The attorney general of Illinois does well in his biennial report to suggest that building and loan associations are seeking a line of business in which they were not designed originally. He insists, and properly, that their operation should be limited to the construction of dwellings for the people, and suggests that by furnishing the money for the purchase of lands and the erection of houses and other buildings many of them have become bankrupt, depriving the confidence of the people of other building associations and depriving them thereby of their field of usefulness as savings institutions for the poor.

This note of warning is timely. Within forty days of the anniversary of the revolution if carefully managed building associations are of great utility. They are useful to the shareholder who wishes also to borrow, and they are reasonably profitable to the investor. Even when confined within their proper limits they cannot be useful unless the greatest care is exercised in the making of loans. There has been great shrinkage in the so-called value of real estate, and of good judgment who three years ago readily placed a value upon a lot and an improvement are now amazed in looking at the situation to find that they ever consented to the figure given. As building associations have been incorporated in very large numbers in Illinois and in other states, the savings of people who have put their all into them are involved there cannot be too earnest insistence that the supervision of these institutions shall be drastic in its thoroughness.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

New York has 27,000 women who support their husbands.

A St. Louis (Mo.) man has nearly finished a Rev. Father John J. Carroll of Chicago is said to possess the only typewriter in the world with Gaelic characters.

During the eighteen years ending with June 30, 1890, 1,836 persons were killed by cyclones in the United States.

The prohibition town of Portland, Me., uses \$76,000 worth of liquor every year for "medical and mechanical purposes."

The inventory of the estate of a miser, who died recently near Centre, Mo., shows \$35,000 in cash, deeds for 720 acres of land and \$8 in household effects.

Carrie Liboz has been appointed as a division surgeon of the Northern Pacific at Hope, Idaho. This is the first woman physician to be appointed in the railway service.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Louisville Courier-Journal: One of the queerest of the many recent outbreaks of public sensationalism was made in Boston last Sunday evening. A certain Dr. Perin, pastor of "The Everday Church," closed his sermon by inviting the congregation to the vestry, where the "service" was concluded with tea.

Kansas City Star: Wesleyanism in America is beginning to take on a venerable aspect. The Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in holding its 111th session. This is a long period of time in a new country like the United States. It denotes that the Methodists "got in on the ground floor" of this peculiar phase.

Brooklyn Eagle: All the clerical activities of the militant preaching have not advanced Christianity so much as it was advanced recently in Boston through the agency of a fire. Fire applied to the feet of unbelievers and dissenters in the past made a great many enemies for Christianity, but this fire occurred in a Catholic church. It was the church of St. Anne, and it was almost entirely destroyed. Almost immediately after this accident the trustees of the neighboring Baptist and Unitarian churches offered to Father Murphy the use of their edifices for daily services during the Lenten season. This is true Christian brotherhood. In the face of disaster it always asserts itself! There are no sectarian lines in adversity.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

American heiresses and their money are so plentiful that Bryan and Bailey constitute the trinity of silver graces.

The geese having fled, Mr. Cleveland naturally took after the ducks.

The divorce record of New York's 400 is crowding the courts of matrimony.

Benjamin J. Don Cameron's presidential bonnet is running loose on the Mahone lot.

A poet had police courts in mind when he wrote about mills that "grind exceeding fine."

It is reasonably certain that the senatorial freeze-out in Delaware will not affect the peach crop.

The late unlamented congress fell short of the billion mark by twelve millions. It was short in everything.

The growls of Russian bear indicate a determination to help Japan dispose of the trophies of the chase.

Willie Waldorf Astor's newspaper experience abroad cost \$2,000,000 to date, and yet an ungrateful empire failed to give him a title.

The Indiana legislature is debating the question of reducing the judicial rate of \$500 paid on stolen kisses to \$250. The latter figure is more in accord with the general shaviness of matrimony.

A spasm of civil service reform smote 220 Chicago policemen. But the exigencies of the spring campaign demand their services and the appointing power is diligently seeking an excuse to place them on their beats.

The bill reviving the whipping post in New York is before Governor Morton for action. The passage of the measure provokes intense indignation in the east, overlooking the fact that the substitution of the lash for the paddle is in accord with humane reform.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the government engineers, plans for a suspension bridge over North river, New York, have been prepared. The central span will be 3,100 feet long, will carry six tracks, and give a clear headway of 150 feet above high tide. The government engineers estimated the cost of a suspension bridge at \$23,000,000. The estimated cost of the planned structure is \$40,000,000.

Preparations are making to celebrate the centenary of Mrs. Hannah Child of the Vineland, N. J., the oldest woman in the state, which occurs on April 20. Five generations are to be represented at the celebration. Mrs. Child, during seventy-seven years of married life, had twelve children, but only three of them are now living, at the ages of 85, 78 and 61 years respectively. She is still an active housekeeper and is an inveterate pipe smoker.

It's a Legitimate Business.

Weeping Water Republican. Governor Holcomb has signed the oleomargarine bill, but he recommends some amendments which should be adopted. The bill, which it now stands, will destroy the industry in this state where millions of pounds are manufactured for eastern markets. The bill would better never have passed than to remain as it is. The manufacture of oleo is a legitimate business and it is an industry which adds to the price of beef cattle as well as giving employment to a great many men and bringing thousands of dollars into the state.

Generous Treatment of Rebels.

New York World. In refusing to carry out the sentence of death on the convicted Hawaiian rebels, President Dole has done something more than merely respond to the humane sentiment of this country. He has recognized the position of the Hawaiian republic and has shown recognition and aid to protection from all the civilized powers. He has made Hawaii strong enough to stand alone without being attacked by cable to the United States.

BLASTS FROM RAIN'S BORN.

An opportunity missed may be an eternity lost. Angels would weep if men had to be judged by each other. Hate would overcome by killing; love conquers by dying. Putting a crown on the head puts nothing kindly in the heart. The devil is always there to listen when pride and flattery meet. You can't measure a man's religion by the length of his face on Sunday. Whenever a faultfinder opens his mouth he lets everybody who lives on a fool is always burning his fingers because he cannot remember that fire is hot. The man who becomes a successful hypocrite has to work at it every day in the week. It is something that happens that when the devil goes to church, he walks there with the preacher. If we make it the habit of our lives to look on the bright side, we will always have a bright side to look on.

CONDENSED LOVE STORIES.

Indianapolis Journal: "By the way, didn't you say the count had a fortune in America?" "Yes, about two millions in matrimonial bonds."

Detroit Tribune: "So you won her hand?" "Don't know, I'm under her thumb, in any event."

Detroit Free Press: Old Million—What, marry him? Why, he can't buy the clothes you wear, he can't buy the paper, every body can't be a millionaire.

Boston Courier: Lou—He said he would kill himself if you would not marry him? Laura—He did, but I refused, all the same. He said he'd kill himself. Lou—No, I saw him last night at the theater with another girl.

Filegilde Blaetter: Bridegroom (about to marry the young lady). The sisters—My dear friend, I want you to stand right behind me during the ceremony and keep your eyes open, and be very straightforward. And if an affair they might substitute the oldest sister at the critical moment.

Adams Freeman: "I do like George, papa," she said, "he is so sweet, but I don't know, my dear, said the old gent, with a knowing look on his face. "But you were not so good humored he would smack less?"

Chicago Record: Author—Can you think of some sensational motive for my next book? Critic—Sure. Have a wealthy American heiress for a plain American citizen!

Author—That's nothing. Critic—But you haven't heard me out. Have not history a plain American citizen?

Detroit Free Press: Hunker—Do you think a salary of \$3,000 should be a sufficient inducement for a young man to marry? Kissam—I'd like to see a young man who would marry a woman who is willing to pay that salary to her husband.

Somerville Journal: When a young man asks a girl to marry, she says, "Yes" without the slightest hesitation, nine times out of ten the young man can't help asking himself, "Why?" Show me a woman who is willing to pay that salary to her husband.

Kate Field's Washington: Jim—Now, you wouldn't marry me, would you? Miss Seaton—No, I wouldn't; but why do you ask such a question? Jim—Just to decide a bet.

SALVAGE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Sneaker—"The people in that house that we's going to rob tonight keeps four dogs. Beaker—"We ain't going to rob that house. People who keeps four dogs ain't got nothing to rob."

Buffalo Courier: Sheldon says he does not see why there should be any objection to eyes gazing at the legal profession. Nine out of every ten married men know well enough that her word is law.

Rockland Tribune: It is because so many of us will pay \$3 for the privilege of sitting two hours in a room, that we are listening to an opera sung in a language that we can't understand, and that the man who was led to remark that an American and his money are soon parted.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you read about that man in Baltimore who swallowed his 'd'?" "I did," replied the Cheerful Idiot. "And it does seem to me that he was carrying the modern weakness for introspection a trifle too far."

THE FICKLE FURNACE.

Indianapolis Journal. Oh, furnace, in your case of freeze, you've got over three degrees; when that time comes, and signs of spring, you warm right up like every thing.

SAY, WHO IS THIS?

Robert Bridges. Say, who is this with silvered hair, So pale and worn and thin, Who passeth here and passeth there, And looketh out and in?

That useth not our garb nor tongue, And knoweth no things untold, Who teacheth pleasure to the young And wisdom to the old?

No toll he maketh his by day, No home he hath, nor any bed, But whosoever he takes his way He killeth our delight.

Since he has come there's nothing wise Nor fair in man's divinings eyes Unless his eyes be shining bright, Have looked on all and smiled.

Whence came he hither all alone Among our folk to spy? There's naught that we can call our own Till he shall hap to die.

And I would dig his grave full deep Beneath the churchyard yew, Let him be buried with our eyes might peep To mark the things we do.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

It's the Little Things

The picking out of the cloth, the preparation of it, the cutting, the

trimming, even the buttons and the pocket linings—it's the little things—that go to make the perfect goods. Every care imaginable is taken in making up our goods, everything is thoroughly inspected, and then—when you get it of us it's good, and we are no higher priced than dealers who pay no attention to quality and buy of whoever is cheapest. We can't sell you a suit for four or five dollars, but we'll give you the best in the world for \$10.00 and up. But we started out to talk about little things. Well, we've just got in some of the nicest little things in the way of boys' furnishings and hats and caps that we've ever seen. Pretty and low priced. Our children's department

is replete with novelties selected for spring, and we invite an early inspection. The many styles we are showing in gentlemen's shirts and neckwear seem to be just the thing, judging by the many praiseful expressions we hear on all sides—and hats, well we just have the best hat department anywhere now. All the new spring blocks are in and our assortment is so varied in both style and price, that you will have no trouble in finding just what you want.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.